

## **Document-Based Question (DBQ) - The Differences Between the New England and Chesapeake Regions**

*Eventually, you will have to construct an essay that integrates your interpretation of the following documents AND your knowledge of the period. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.*

*As you read the following documents pay close attention to what is being said and how each document might be used to construct an answer to the question below. Be sure to note the source of each document - often who is speaking is as important as what is being said.*

**Although New England and the Chesapeake region were both settled largely by people of English origin, by 1700 the regions had evolved into two distinct societies. Why did this difference in development occur?**

(Suggested writing time -- 40 minutes)

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-H and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period. Some of the documents have been edited, and wording and punctuation have been modernized.

1. Although New England and the Chesapeake region were both settled largely by people of English origin, by 1700 the regions had evolved into two distinct societies. Why did this difference in development occur?

Use the documents AND your knowledge of the colonial period up to 1700 to develop your answer.

Document A

Source: John Winthrop, A Model of Christian Charity (written on board the Arbella on the Atlantic Ocean, 1630)

God Almighty in his most holy and wise providence hath so disposed of the condition of mankind, [that] in all times some must be rich, some poor, some high and eminent in power and dignity, other mean and in subjection. . . . [Yet] We must be knit together in this work as one man. We must entertain each other in brotherly affection, we must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities, for the supply of others' necessities. We must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience, and liberality. We must delight in each other, make others' conditions our own, rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the work, our community as members of the same body. So shall we keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace . . . We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world. We shall open the mouths of enemies to speak evil of the ways of God, . . . shall shame the

faces of many of (God's worthy servants, and cause their prayers to be turned into curses upon us.

Document B

Source: Ship's List of Emigrants Bound for New England

John Porter, Deputy Clerk to Edward Thoroughgood

Weymouth, the 20th of March, 1635

1. Joseph Hull, of Somerset, a minister, aged 40 years
2. Agnes Hull, his wife, aged 25 years
3. Joan Hull, his daughter, aged 15 years
4. Joseph Hull, his son, aged 13 years
5. Tristram, his son, aged 11 years
6. Elizabeth Hull, his daughter, aged 7 years
7. Temperance, his daughter, aged 9 years
8. Grissel Hull, his daughter, aged 5 years
9. Dorothy Hull, his daughter, aged 3 years
10. Judith French, his servant, aged 20 years
11. John Wood, his servant, aged 20 years
12. Robert Dabyn, his servant, aged 28 years
13. Musachiell Bernard, of Batcombe, clothier in the county of Somerset, 24 years
14. Mary Bernard, his wife, aged 28 years
15. John Bernard, his son, aged 3 years
16. Nathaniel, his son, aged 1 year

\* \* \*

21. Timothy Tabor, in Somerret of Batcombe, tailor, aged 35 years
22. Jane Tabor, his wife, aged 35 years
23. Jane Tabor, his daughter, aged 10 years
24. Anne Tabor, his daughter, aged 8 years
25. Sarah Tabor, his daughter, aged 5 years
26. William Fever, his servant, aged 20 years
27. John Whitmarke, aged 39 years
28. Alice Whitmarke, his wife, aged 35 years
29. James Whitmarke, his son, aged 5 years
30. Jane, his daughter, aged 7 years
31. Onseph Whitmarke, his son, aged 5 years
32. Rich. Whitmarke, his son, aged 2 years

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74. Robert Lovell, husbandman, aged 40 years
75. Elizabeth Lovell, his wife, aged 35 years
76. Zacheus Lovell, his son, aged 15 years
77. Anne Lovell, his daughter, aged 16 years
78. John Lovell, his son, aged 8 years
79. Ellyn, his daughter, aged 1 year
80. James, his son, aged 1 year
81. Joseph Chickin, his servant, 16 years
82. Alice Kinham, aged 22 years
83. Angell Hollard, aged 21 years

- 84. Katheryn, his wife, 22 years
- 85. George Land, his servant, 22 years
- 86. Sarah Land, his kinswoman, 18 years

\* \* \*

- 103. John Hoble, husbandman, 13
- 104. Robert Huste, husbandman, 40 . . .

Document C

Source: Ship's List of Emigrants Bound for Virginia

Ultimo July, 1635

These underwritten names are to be transported to Virginia, embarked in the Merchant's Hope, Hugh Weston, Master, per examination by the minister of Gravesend touching their conformity to the Church discipline of England, and have taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy:

Edward Towers

26

Allin King

19

Henry Woodman

22

Rowland Sadler

19

Richard Seems

26

Jo. Phillips

28

Vyncent Whatter

17

Daniel Endick

16

James Whithedd

14

Jo. Chalk

25

Jonas Watts

21

Jo. Vynall

20

Peter Loe

22

Edward Smith

20

Geo. Brocker

17

Jo. Rowlidge

19

Henry Eeles

26  
Wm. Westlie  
40  
Jo. Dennis  
22  
Jo. Smith  
18  
Tho. Swayne  
23  
Jo. Saunders  
22  
Charles Rinsdsen  
27  
Tho. Bartcherd  
16  
Jo. Exston  
17  
Tho. Dodderidge  
19  
Wm. Luck  
14  
Richard Williams  
18  
Jo. Thomas  
19  
Jo. Ballance  
19  
Jo. Archer  
21  
Wm. Baldin  
21  
Richard Williams  
25  
Wm. Pen  
26  
Francis Hutton  
20  
Jo. Gerie  
24  
Savill Gascoyne  
29  
Henry Baylie  
18  
Rich. Bulfell  
29  
Rich. Anderson

50  
Rich. Jones  
26  
Robert Kelum  
51  
Tho. Wynes  
30  
Richard Fanshaw  
22  
Humphrey Williams  
22  
Tho. Bradford  
40  
Edward Roberts  
20  
Wm. Spencer  
16  
Martin Atkinson  
32  
Marmaduke Ella  
22  
Edward Atkinson  
23  
Wm. Edwarcis  
30  
Women  
Nathan Braddock  
31  
Ann Swayne  
22  
Jeffrey Gurrish  
23  
Eliz. Cote  
22  
Henry Carell  
16  
Ann Rice  
23  
Thos. Tyle  
24  
Kat. Wilson  
23  
Gamaliel White  
24  
Maudlin Lloyd  
24

Richard Marks

19

Mabell Busher

14

Thos. Clever

16

Annis Hopkins

24

Jo. Kitchin

16

Ann Mason

24

Edmond Edwards

20

Bridget Crompe

18

Lewes Miles

19

Mary Hawkes

19

Jo. Kennedy

20

Ellin Hawkes

18

Sam Jackson

24

Document D

Source: Articles of Agreement, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636

We whose names are underwritten, being by God's providence engaged together to make a plantation . . . do mutually agree to certain articles and orders to be observed and kept by us and by our successors. . . .

1. We intend by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speed, to procure some Godly and faithful minister with whom we purpose to join in church covenant to walk in all the ways of Christ.

2. We intend that our town shall be composed of forty families, . . . rich and poor.

3. That every inhabitant shall have a convenient proportion for a house lot, as we shall see [fit] for everyone's quality and estate. . . .

5. That everyone shall have a share of the meadow or planting ground. . . .

Document E

Source: Wage and Price Regulations in Connecticut, 1676

Whereas a great cry of oppression is heard among us, and that principally pointed at workmen and traders, which is hard to regulate without a standard for pay, it is therefore ordered that, . . . [prices and wages] be duly set at each of our General Courts annually, . . . [A]ll breaches of this order to be punished proportionable to the value of the oppression. . . . This court . . . in the interim recommends [that] all tradesmen and laborers consider the religious end of their callings, which is that receiving such moderate profit as may

enable them to serve God and their neighbors with their arts and trades comfortably, they do not enrich themselves suddenly and inordinately (by oppressing prices and wages to the impoverishing [of] their neighbors . . . live in the practice of that crying sin of oppression, but avoid it.

#### Document F

Source: Captain John Smith, History of Virginia 1624

When the [large ship] departed, . . . those of us that had money, spare clothes, credit to give bills of payment, gold rings, fur, or any such commodities, were ever welcome to [purchase supplies. The rest of us patiently obeyed our] vile commanders and [bought] our provisions at fifteen times the value. . . . yet did not repine but fasted, lest we should incur the censure of [being] factious and seditious persons. . . . Our ordinary [food] was but meal and water so that this . . . little relieved our wants, whereby with the extremely of the bitter cold frost . . . more than half of us died.

The worst [among us were the gold seekers who] with their golden promises made all men their slaves in hope of recompenses. There was no talk . . . but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold. . . . Smith perceiving [we lived] from hand to mouth, caused the pinnace [small ship] to be provided with things fitting to get provision for the year following.

[Two of the councillors] Wingfield and Kendall . . . strengthened themselves with the sailors and other confederates [and planned to go] aboard the pinnace to alter her course and to go for England.

Smith had the plot discovered to him. Much trouble he had to prevent it, till with store of saker and musket shot he forced them to stay or sink in the river; which action cost the life of Captain Kendall.

These brawls are so disgustful, as some will say, they were better forgotten.

#### Document G

Source: Governor Berkeley and His Council on their Inability to Defend Virginia Against a Dutch Attack, December 1673

We thought it our duty . . . to set forth in this our Declaration, the true state and condition of this country in general and our particular . . . disabilit[y] to . . . [engage in] war at the time of this invasion [by the Dutch. . . . [We] therefore do most humbly beseech your majesty and your most honorable council to consider that Virginia is intersected by so many vast rivers as makes more miles to defend than we have men of trust to defend them. For by our nearest computation we leave at our backs as many servants (besides Negroes) .as there are freemen to defend the shores and all our frontiers [against the Indians. . . . This gives men fearful apprehensions of the danger they leave their estates and families in, while they are drawn from their houses to defend the borders. Also at least one third [of the freemen available for defense] are single freemen (whose labor will hardly maintain them) or men in such debt, . . . [Whom] we may reasonably expect upon any small advantage the enemy may gain upon us, . . .[to defect] to them in hopes of bettering their condition by sharing the plunder of the country with them.

#### Document H

Source: Bacon's "Manifesto," justifying his rebellion against Virginia Governor Berkeley in 1676

We cannot in our hearts find one single spot of rebellion or treason or that we have in any manner aimed at subverting the settled government. . . . All people in all places where we

have yet been can attest our civil, quiet, peaceable behavior far different from that of rebellion. . . . Let truth be bold and all the world know the real foundations of pretended guilt. . . . Let us trace . . . [the] men in authority and favor to whose hands the dispensation of the countr[y's] wealth has been committed. Let us observe the sudden rise of their estates . . . [compared] with the quality in which they first entered this country. Let us consider their sudden advancement. And let us also consider whether any public work for our safety and defense or for the advancement and propagation of trade, liberal arts or sciences is in any [way] adequate to our vast charge. Now let us compare these things together and see what sponges have sucked up the public treasure and whether it has not been privately contrived away by unworthy favorites and juggling parasites whose tottering fortunes have been repaired and supported at the public charge.